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THE

Missionary Magazine

AND

CHRONICLE.

MADAGASCAR.

REVOLUTION IN THE GOVERNMENT, AND DEATH OF RADAMA II.

THE announcement of these unexpected events by telegraph on the 2nd of July, could not fail to awaken the most painful surprise and bitter disappointment in the minds of all friends of civilization and social improvement, and especially among the supporters of Christian Missions, who had cherished sanguine hopes, and put forth corresponding exertions, for the diffusion of Christianity on behalf of the numerous and benighted population of Madagascar.

The letters received by the Indian Mail on the 6th of that month, confirmed the two important and painful facts previously announced, and the Directors of the London Missionary Society embraced the earliest opportunity of communicating to their constituents, and to the Christian public in general, the intelligence which they had received from the Rev. William Ellis, who was a witness of the affecting events which he describes.

It is, however, more than probable that many thousand friends of the Madagascar Mission have not yet read the important communication of Mr. E., and we are therefore induced to reprint it for wider circulation, through the medium of our Magazine.

In consequence of the non-intercourse between Madagascar and Mauritius during the unhealthy and dangerous season of spring, no intelligence has been received from the Island for the last five months, and, during this period, the extraordinary events narrated by Mr. Ellis have principally occurred.

The letter of our esteemed friend will excite equal surprise and pain, as it applies to the character and conduct of the late King, representing him as the subject of a strange delusion, and the victim of interested, fanatical, and abandoned men. That Radama was for several years the sincere friend of the oppressed Christians, during the tyrannical reign of the late Queen, we have the strongest evidence. His utmost influence was exerted to pro-

tect them from persecution and to deliver them from bondage, and his own life was often risked for their preservation. On his accession to the throne the same disposition characterized all his public proceedings; while he proclaimed just and equal liberty to all classes of his subjects, he afforded special countenance and encouragement to the Native Christians in the profession and diffusion of the Gospel.

But, although Radama was distinguished by many amiable qualities—by an instinctive hatred of cruelty—by great respect to Mr. Ellis and his associates, and by an evident interest in their instructions,—yet he never avowed himself a Christian, nor intimated his intention of becoming one. Indeed, it was an occasion of habitual regret to his best friends that his excellent qualities were not only found in connection with great infirmities, but with positive evils. His impulsive and excitable temperament exposed him to the snares which unprincipled foreigners threw around him, and, more recently, his midnight dissipation appeared in strange contrast with his professions of interest in Christianity and respect for its teachers.

Mr. Ellis, writing to a friend by the last mail, gives the following statement in reference to this painful subject :—

“One of the items in the document containing the principles of government adopted by the present Queen is that which requires the Sovereign of Madagascar to abstain from all spirituous liquors. They ascribe much that is to be deplored in Radama’s character to his having been so easily intoxicated, and are determined, if it be possible, to prevent this evil for the future. This was the weak point which laid Radama open to bad advisers; hence the cruelty and treachery of foreign intriguers, who took advantage of his weakness and excitement, which they themselves brought on, to accomplish purposes which he would not have entertained in his sane moments. It was under the influence of their wine that he signed the fatal treaty with a well-known foreigner, and other documents which he did not understand, and it was this evil which finally accelerated the loss of his reason and his life.”

Mr. E. adds :—“The King was also addicted to many superstitious notions about dreams and spiritual agencies, habitually enforcing any argument with the expression that he believed it, for it was right, because ‘God told him so.’ Any account of supernatural appearances or phenomena had a peculiar charm for him; much more so than any direct reasoning upon cause and effect.

“I cannot believe he was a party to the murderous project against my life, but I rather believe that from many combining causes he had become completely bewildered and alarmed, and that he finally lost his reason.”

At a similar conclusion devout and intelligent readers will probably arrive, from the contents of the following letter, and it may awaken feelings of compassion for the misguided King, who so unaccountably became the

instrument of designing men in their deadly hatred to the cause of Christ, and who appeared to sanction and encourage deeds of cruelty and blood, so utterly repugnant to his former disposition and habits.

What permanent results may follow the establishment of the new Government in Madagascar none can foretell. In the change from absolute despotism to an approach to constitutional government, Englishmen must heartily rejoice. But whether the influential classes in Madagascar sincerely value or know how to improve these good principles time only can determine. It will be seen that Mr. Ellis and his associates regard the change more than hopefully, and determine, by God's help, to work with zeal and vigour in His service while the opportunity is given. To afford them our best support and kindest encouragement in the prosecution of their labours is *our* obvious duty; and, while recognising the overruling wisdom, power, and grace of God in all that affects the interests of His Church, we should thankfully acknowledge the protection vouchsafed to His servants in the hour of their peril, humbly depend upon His watchful providence for their future safety, and implore the blessings of His grace to insure the success of their labours.

LETTER FROM THE REV. WM. ELLIS TO THE REV. DR. TIDMAN,
FOREIGN SECRETARY OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

"Antananarivo, May 16th, 1863.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—Seldom has the instability of human affairs been more strikingly and, in some respects, tragically manifested, than in the events of the last few days in this city. Within that period the reign of RADAMA II. has closed with his life; a successor has been chosen by the nobles and accepted by the people; a new form of government has been inaugurated, and it is arranged that the legislative and administrative functions of the Sovereignty shall hereafter be discharged by the Sovereign, the nobles, and the heads of the people jointly. A series of resolutions embodying what may be regarded as the germs of constitutional government has been prepared and presented by the nobles and heads of the people, to the Queen, containing the conditions on which they offered her the crown. The acceptance of these conditions by RABODO, and their due observance by the nobles and heads of the people, were attested by the signatures of the Queen and the chief of the nobles, before the former was announced to the people as their future Sovereign, and proclaimed under the title of RASOAHERENA, Queen of Madagascar. The death of Radama, the offer and acceptance of the crown, and the proclamation of the present ruler as Queen, all occurred on Tuesday the 12th instant.

CHARACTER AND INFATUATED CONDUCT OF THE LATE KING.

"Amiable and enlightened as in several respects RADAMA certainly was, his views of the duties of a ruler were exceedingly defective, and almost all government for the good of the country may be said to have been in abeyance ever since his accession. The destruction of a large part of the revenue of government by the abolition of all

duties—the exclusion from his councils of many of the nobles and most experienced men in the nation, while he surrounded himself with a number of young, inexperienced, and many of them most objectionable men as his confidential advisers—the relaxation or discontinuance of all efforts to repress crime, or punish it when committed—and the neglect of all measures for placing the prosperity of the country on any solid basis—have, notwithstanding the affection many of the people bore him, produced growing dissatisfaction. Still, confiding in his good nature, all were willing to wait in hope of a change for the better; while the Christians, grateful for the liberty they enjoyed to worship, teach, and extend the knowledge of Christianity, directed their chief attention to the enlightenment of the masses of their heathen countrymen.

“ *Within the last two or three months* extraordinary efforts have been made to bring the King’s mind under the influence of the old superstitions of the country, and these have succeeded to an extent which has resulted in his ruin. Within this period a sort of mental epidemic has appeared in the adjacent provinces and in the Capital. The subjects of this disease pretended to be unconscious of their actions, and to be unable to refrain from leaping, running, dancing, &c. These persons also saw visions and heard voices from the invisible world. One of these visions, seen by many, was the ancestors of the King, and the voices they heard announced the coming of these ancestors to tell the King what he was to do for the good of the country. Subsequently, a message was brought to him as from his ancestors, to the effect that, if he did not stop ‘*the praying*,’ some great calamity would soon befall him. To the surprise of his best friends, the King was exceedingly interested in this strange movement, seemed to believe the pretended messages from the world of spirits, and encouraged the frantic dancers who daily thronged his house and declared that the disease would continue to increase till ‘*the praying*’ was stopped. It is generally reported that these movements were prompted by the guardians of the idols, and promoted by his own *Mena maso*,* who bribed parties to come as sick persons in large numbers from the country, in order to continue the delusion.

“ It was then proposed to assassinate a number of the Christians as a means of stopping the progress of Christianity, and also to kill the chief nobles who opposed the King’s proceedings. With a view of increasing the influence of this fanatical party, the King issued an order, that all persons meeting any of the so-called sick should take off their hats, and thus show them the same mark of respect as was formerly given to the national idols when they were carried through the city. With the view also of shielding the perpetrators of the intended murders, the King announced his intention to issue an order, or law, that any person or persons wishing to fight with fire-arms, swords, or spears, should not be prevented, and that if any one were killed, the murderer should not be punished. This alarmed the whole community. On the 7th instant, Radama repeated before his ministers and others in the Palace his determination to issue that order; and among all the *Mena maso* present, only three opposed the issuing of the order; many were silent, the rest expressed their approval. The nobles and heads of the people spent the day in deliberating on the course they should pursue, and the next morning the Prime Minister, with about one hundred of the nobles and heads of the people, including

* *Mena maso*, literally, red eyes. These are not the acknowledged Ministers of the King, but a sort of inquisitors, supposed to investigate and search out everything tending to the injury of the government, and to give private and confidential intimation to the King of all occurrences, as well as advice on all affairs; and their eyes are supposed to be red with the strain or continuance of difficult investigations.

the Commander-in-Chief, the King's Treasurer, and the First Officer of the Palace, went to the King, and remonstrated against his legalizing murder, and besought him most earnestly not to issue such order. It is said the Prime Minister went on his knees before him, and begged him not to issue this obnoxious law; but he remained unmoved. The Minister then rose and said to the King, 'Do you say before all these witnesses, that if any man is going to fight another with fire-arms, sword, or spear, that you will not prevent him, and that if he kills any one he shall not be punished?' The King replied, 'I agree to that.' Then said the Minister, 'It is enough; we must arm;' and, turning to his followers, said, 'Let us return.' I saw the long procession as they passed my house, grave and silent, on their way to the Minister's dwelling. The day was spent in deliberation, and they determined to oppose the King.

MR. ELLIS'S DANGER. PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

"Towards the evening I was most providentially preserved from assassination at the King's house; five of his confidential advisers—*i.e.*, the *Mena maso*—having, as I have since been well informed, combined to take my life, as one of the means of arresting the progress of Christianity. Under God I owe my preservation to the warning of my friends, and the provision made by the Prime Minister for my safety. I went to the King *an hour earlier than usual*, and returned immediately, to prepare for removal to a place of greater safety near my own house. Messengers from the Minister were waiting my return, and before dusk I removed to the house of Dr. Davidson, which stands on the edge of Andohalo, the large space where public assemblies are often held. The city was in great commotion; all night women and children and slaves, with portable valuables, were hurrying from the city, while crowds of armed men from the suburbs were crowding into it. At daybreak on the 9th, some two thousand or more troops occupied Andohalo. The ground around the Prime Minister's house, on the summit of the northern crest of the mountain close by, was filled with soldiers, while every avenue to the city was securely kept by the Minister's troops. The first object of the nobles was to secure upwards of thirty of *the more obnoxious of the Mena maso*, whom they accused of being the advisers and abettors of the King in his unjust and injurious measures. A number of these were taken and killed, a number fled, but twelve or thirteen remained with the King. These the nobles required should be surrendered to them. The King refused, but they threatened to take them by force from the Palace, to which the King had removed. Troops continued to pour in from adjacent and distant posts; and as the few soldiers with the King refused to fire on those surrounding the Palace, the people, though pitying the King, did not take up arms in his defence. He consented at length to surrender the *Mena maso*, on condition that their lives should be spared, and that they should be confined for life in fetters. On Monday, the 11th, they were marched by Andohalo, on their way to the spot where the irons were to be fixed on their limbs.

DEATH OF THE KING, AND ACCESSION OF THE QUEEN AS A CONSTITUTIONAL RULER.

"In the course of the discussion with the nobles, the King had said, *he alone was sovereign, his word alone was law, his person was sacred, he was supernaturally protected, and would punish severely the opposers of his will.* This led the nobles to determine that it was not safe for him to live, and he died by their hands the next morning, within the Palace. The Queen, who alone was with him, used every

effort, to the last moment of his life, to save him—but in vain. His advisers, the *Mena maso*, were afterwards put to death.

“ In the course of the forenoon, four of the chief nobles went to the Queen with a written paper, which they handed to her as expressing the terms or conditions on which, for the future, the country should be governed. They requested her to read it, stating that, if she consented to govern according to these conditions, they were willing that she should be the Sovereign of the country, but that if she objected or declined, they must seek another ruler. The Queen, after reading the document, and listening to it and receiving explanations on one or two points, expressed *her full and entire consent to govern according to the plan therein set forth*. The nobles then said, ‘ *We also bind ourselves by this agreement. If we break it, we shall be guilty of treason, and, if you break it, we shall do as we have done now.*’ The Prime Minister then signed the document on behalf of the nobles and heads of the people, and the Queen signed it also. The chiefs of the nobles remained in the Palace, and, between one and two o’clock, the firing of cannon announced the commencement of a new reign.

“ Between three and four o’clock, a party of officers came with a copy of this document, which they read to us. I can only state two or three of its chief items.

“ The word of the Sovereign alone is not to be law, but the nobles and heads of the people, with the Sovereign, are to make the laws.

“ Perfect liberty and protection is guaranteed to all foreigners who are obedient to the laws of the country.

“ Friendly relations are to be maintained with all other nations.

“ Duties are to be levied, but commerce and civilization are to be encouraged.

“ Protection, and liberty to worship, teach, and promote the extension of Christianity, are secured to the Native Christians, and the same protection and liberty are guaranteed to those who are not Christians.

“ Domestic slavery is not abolished; but masters are at liberty to give freedom to their slaves, or to sell them to others.

“ No person is to be put to death for any offence, by the word of the Sovereign alone; and no one is to be sentenced to death till twelve men have declared such person to be guilty of the crime to which the law awards the punishment of death.

“ An hour afterwards we were sent for to the Palace, that we might tender our salutations to the new Sovereign, who assured us of her friendship for the English, her good will to ourselves, and her desire to encourage our work. I cannot add more now. We are all well.

“ Yours truly,

“ Rev. Dr. TIDMAN.

(Signed) “ W. ELLIS.

“ P.S.—May 17th.—Everything is going on well. The new Queen has written to Queen Victoria and to the Emperor of the French, announcing her accession to the throne, her wish to maintain unimpaired the relations of amity and friendship established between the two nations and Madagascar, and assuring both Sovereigns that she will protect the persons and property of their subjects who may come to this country. The officer who gave me this statement informed me also, with evident pleasure, that all the members of the Government had carefully examined the Treaty with England, and agreed to accept it, and fulfil its conditions. I am well, and as strong for work as I ever felt since my arrival in Madagascar. Our missionary prospects seem to rest on a better foundation than ever.”

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE REVOLUTION AND DEATH OF THE KING,
COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. ROBERT TOY.

The following letter from the Rev. ROBERT TOY, addressed to the Home Secretary, was written two days earlier than the preceding communication of Mr. Ellis, but it refers more in detail to many affecting as well as interesting particulars connected with the Revolution, and cannot be read without deep feelings of surprise and sorrow by the friends of the Society.

The picture here presented of the rapid course of degeneracy on the part of the late King is truly distressing, and renders it quite obvious that his unhappy death was brought about by his gross dereliction of the duties devolving on a sovereign, and by his abandonment to the most degrading vices. Nevertheless, as Mr. Toy justly remarks, "it should never be forgotten, that however much he changed in his conduct towards the Christians during the latter part of his short reign, he had previously rendered them good service, and for their present position and strength they are in no small degree indebted to him. Had he been willing to abandon his follies, and to have chosen wise and judicious counsellors, he would probably at this moment have been ruling over a happy, united, and prosperous people."

ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS REGARDING THE LATE KING.

"Antananarivo, May 14th, 1863.

"MY DEAR SIR,—This mail will bring you the most startling news from the Capital. A complete revolution has taken place here during the last few days, ending with the death of the King, and the establishment of the Queen upon his throne. You appear in England, judging from the papers which reach us, to have formed the most erroneous views respecting the character of the late King. It is true that he was of an affable, humane, and genial disposition; but he was also conceited, frivolous, irreligious, most licentious, and in almost every respect totally unfit to govern a country. His government, if such it could be called, was of the most wretched description, and his life, since coming to the throne, has for the most part been passed in amusements of the lowest kind. The reports which have circulated here respecting him are the most incredible, and can never appear in print. Surrounded with mistresses, dancing girls, and bad advisers, he was fast bringing destruction upon himself and his kingdom. Serious in the presence of seriously disposed foreigners, he would turn them into ridicule as soon as they had left him. He has utterly despised the counsels of his best friends, and those who were legally his advisers, and pampered those who have been the cause of his ruin. Almost all law has been virtually set aside; his judges have sold justice, and plotted the destruction of the best men in the state. It is nearly certain that his creatures had fixed a day for slaughtering many of the Christians, including Mr. Ellis and others. Scarcely any secret seems to have been made of their intention, and as they were daily about his person we can scarcely suppose him to have been altogether in ignorance. Yet to us and Mr. Ellis he always appeared pleasant and agreeable. For a long time past there has been no real security for life or property.

HIS SINGULAR OPINIONS AND POLICY.

"The King seems to have had an idea that the best government consisted in allowing every person to take care of himself and his affairs as best he could, and boasted that he was the only monarch in the world that could govern a kingdom without shedding human [blood]. He wished to be popular, but in conciliating one party, he generally managed to offend the opposite. He first patronized Christianity and offended the heathen; he then yielded to the latter, and gave umbrage to many of the leading men of the state. He made no profession of religion, but believed in the existence of a God. He did not deny that there was such a being as Christ, but whoever He might be, he considered Him inferior to himself. God was the first being in the universe, himself second. And yet, with all this he was superstitious. He could scoff at the idols and their keepers in presence of Europeans, but in heart he was evidently afraid of their influence. While they were silent and apparently powerless he encouraged Christianity, when they aroused themselves and showed their strength, he threatened to persecute the Christians. Still he was not without some good parts, and it should never be forgotten that however much he changed in his conduct towards the Christians during the latter part of his short reign, he had previously rendered them good service, and for their present position and strength they are in no small degree indebted to him. Had he been willing to abandon his follies, and to have chosen wise and judicious counsellors, he would probably at this moment have been ruling over a happy, united, and prosperous people. From what I can learn, one chief cause of his growing dislike to Christianity was a morbid feeling of repugnance to occupy an acknowledged secondary place in the affections of the people. He was annoyed that any one should profess to love God better than himself, and has been heard to remark, that no sooner did a person become a Christian, than he ceased to care for him. His vanity and licentiousness, united with the wretched advice of plotting and designing men, have brought about his destruction. He has had difficulties to contend against of no ordinary kind, and these have been increased by his own follies.

STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY BETWEEN THE KING AND THE NOBLES, ENDING IN
THE ASSASSINATION OF THE FORMER.

"For some time past the town has been kept in a continual state of excitement by persons who either were, or pretended to be, suffering from a disease hitherto unheard of. This originated in the provinces, and has gradually extended to the capital. Those affected required their friends to sing, clap their hands, or beat a drum, and to follow them wherever they went or danced. While in this state, they professed to have seen the ancestors of the King, who wished them to tell him, that unless the praying was stopped, some dreadful calamity would soon come upon him. While professing to despise the whole affair, his conduct has proved him to have been greatly influenced by it. Everything he has done since its appearance has been to encourage it. Those affected required all persons to take off their hats and make way for them in the streets; forthwith a proclamation was issued, requiring every one to remove their hats when told, under the penalty of thirty dollars, and in the case of being struck, or even killed, no notice was to be taken of the offence by the government, provided the request had previously been made. No restriction whatever was placed upon them; they might run about, interrupt whoever came in their way,

knock them down, or anything else that entered their minds, with the utmost impunity. The heathen party were always supposed to be at the bottom of it, and sent them into the town at the rate of thirty or forty a day, to keep up the excitement. The idol keepers had warned the King that it would continue to increase, and would eventually kill the people, unless he put a stop to Christianity. The King evidently believed their statements. While this was going on, the heathen party, encouraged by their success, planned an attack upon several Christians and the principal men in the town who had opposed their proceedings. In order to accomplish their designs, they got the King to make a law to the effect, that whoever wished to fight, either with guns, swords, or other instruments, should receive no punishment, provided they could procure proper witnesses on both sides. This law was made on Wednesday, and I believe proclaimed on Friday last. On that day the Prime Minister went, with his brother, the Commander-in-Chief, to the King, and on his knees entreated him to repeal the law. The King obstinately refused. The others returned home with the determination to arm at once and strike the first blow. All that day and the following night were spent in gathering all their forces together. Nearly the whole army went over to them, leaving the King and his friends almost entirely helpless. It was then announced that all the Mena maso should be seized and put to death. These men had encouraged the King to maintain the new law, and among them were those who were seeking to bring about the death of those above referred to. Thirteen were killed on Saturday, fifteen fled for safety to the King, and the rest, some six or seven, made their escape into the country. One took refuge with us almost in sight of his pursuers. He staid in our house till the following night, when he made his escape; whether he has since been taken I have not been able to learn. Towards night the King, with those who had taken refuge with him, managed to get from the stone house, where they had been all day, to the Palace. All Sunday was spent in negotiating with the King for the surrender of the Mena maso, but as their lives were to be taken away, he steadfastly refused to deliver them up. About three o'clock in the afternoon a collision appeared imminent; the King had determined to appeal to the people, and to risk a battle. The flag was hoisted at the Palace, and the Prime Minister drew up all his forces. From that moment the King must have felt the utter hopelessness of his cause, for the place literally swarmed with the forces of his opponents. In a short time the Palace was besieged, and every entrance thoroughly guarded. Still he remained inflexibly firm in his determination to stand by the men, and the Palace was saved from an attack only through the forbearance of the dominant party. On Monday morning there seemed a probability that the Mena maso would be delivered up, as there was a disposition on the part of the Prime Minister and his followers to spare their lives, and to be satisfied with putting them in chains and depriving them of all their honours. Accordingly, in the afternoon their surrender was made public, and soon after they were marched through the town with a strong guard to Analakely, the place where their irons were to be fastened upon them. But though the King had given up his friends, he appears to have been determined to come to no terms with those whom he considered his enemies. Hitherto they had respected him, and professedly had armed not against him but against his advisers, and in self-defence. But on Monday night, probably on account of the impossibility of bringing the King into submission, the resolution

was formed of displacing him and of putting the Queen on the throne. Early on Tuesday morning two men entered his room and strangled him. This was kept a secret, as far as the public were concerned, till about four o'clock in the afternoon, when it was proclaimed that the King had *killed himself*, and that Rasoaherena, his wife, had accepted the crown. She was acknowledged with apparent satisfaction. Thus, in four days, one government has been overthrown, the King killed, and a new government fully established.

HOPEFUL ANTICIPATIONS.

" On Wednesday the principles under which the Queen had bound herself to govern the kingdom were made public. These are for the most part very satisfactory. Mr. Ellis has probably by this time obtained a copy, and will send it to you. That which most especially interests us, is the full permission to promulgate Christianity in every town in the kingdom, Ambohimanga, the ancient capital and burying place of their sovereigns, alone excepted. This has evidently been permitted in respect for the Queen, whose private property is there, and all her nearest relatives reside there. It has also been decided that henceforth the sovereign shall govern through the help of his advisers. The power of the Queen will no doubt be extensive, but in no sense of the word will she be an absolute monarch. Altogether the policy thus laid down, and by which she has bound herself to govern, is a great advance upon any which has hitherto existed in this country, and I have no doubt, if fully carried out, its fruits will soon be manifested in the advancement of civilization and industry among the people. All that is required to promote this is a wise and enlightened government.

" I am sorry to add that the fifteen persons surrendered by the King have since been put to death, and all their property destroyed. This makes in all, as far as I have heard at present, thirty-three deaths by stabbing.

" We spent most of our time, during the disturbance, with the other Brethren at the house of the Doctor, which belongs to the Prime Minister, with the exception of about eighteen hours at the Consulate. Mrs. Toy and myself were almost in total ignorance of what was going on, till the destruction of the Mena maso had commenced. We intended staying quietly in our house till all was over, as we were so far away from all the others, but an urgent letter from the Consul led us to make the attempt to reach the Doctor's. To get there we had more than a mile to go on foot, and through both contending parties. The roads were literally crowded with half-naked, fierce-looking men, armed with spears, axes, guns, and sticks, but during the whole distance we met with no interruption. Nevertheless, we were heartily glad when we came in sight of the rest of the Missionary Brethren and had taken refuge with them. The kindness of the Prime Minister and his officers has been beyond all praise. From the first he promised us his protection as long as he had power, and he fulfilled his word. Throughout the whole disturbance he kept us fully acquainted with the state of affairs, by sending messengers whenever he had an opportunity.

" We are thankful to God for the protection and the renewed hope He has given us during this trying period. We are deeply sorry for the fate of those who have been killed, and especially for the King and his two chief judges, who had always done well to the Mission. But while condemning the slaughter of these men, and more especially when they had promised the lives of several, we are convinced that

had not the Prime Minister and his followers taken decisive measures, they themselves, and many others, would have been killed, and the kingdom brought to utter destruction.

“ Mrs. Toy unites with me in kind regards, and hoping you are quite well,

“ I remain yours very respectfully,

“ REV. E. PROUT.”

(Signed)

“ ROBERT TOY.

**COMMUNICATIONS FROM REV. W. E. COUSINS, AND REV. ROBERT TOY,
DESCRIBING THEIR MISSIONARY LABOURS AND THE ENCOURAGING
PROSPECTS OF THE MISSION.**

THE following two letters were written nearly two months before the Revolution, but, in consequence of the unfavourable season of the year, they could not be transmitted to Mauritius, and therefore did not reach us until the 6th ult. At the time they were written our Brethren evidently had no apprehension of the fearful events which were hastening on, and they give plain and faithful representations of their missionary labours. Their diligence is self-evident, and their progress in the acquisition of the language most creditable to themselves, while it supplies a sure ground of promise for their future success.

The weaknesses and imperfections of many of the Malagasy Christians, which our Brethren describe, can excite no surprise, viewed in connection with the very limited advantages they have heretofore enjoyed, and the suddenness with which scenes of peace and prosperity broke upon them. We feel assured that our Brethren will act with that forbearance and discretion which the peculiarities of the case require, and that, while anxious to guard the Church against the intrusion of the unworthy and the unfaithful, they will not “ break the bruised reed, nor quench the smoking flax.”

LETTER FROM REV. W. E. COUSINS.

“ Amparibè, Antananarivo, March 23rd, 1863.

“ MY DEAR DR. TIDMAN,—After seven months’ experience of my new home, I may perhaps find enough to write about, even if I do nothing but give some account of what impression actual observation of the people and intercourse with them have produced upon my mind.

HALLOWED INTERCOURSE WITH THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

“ My first impressions were, I believe, not correct ones. All I had read and imagined about Malagasy Christians, led me to expect more than I ought to have done. The cordiality of the greeting we received at Tamatave, the crowded chapel, the hearty singing, the attentive hearers, the earnest preaching, and devout prayers, produced a great impression upon my mind. The very dress and posture of the people, coinciding so exactly with some representations I had seen, called up to my mind those whose history will be handed down to posterity as an exemplification of the living power of the Gospel. I was led almost to think our labours were little needed among such people. Our early intercourse with the Christians at the

capital was equally pleasing. Some of our first interviews, especially with the older Christians, were deeply affecting. To have personal intercourse with those who made the forest their home rather than renounce Christ, made me feel almost ashamed of my own piety. We met to join in celebrating the Lord's Supper ; I had long anticipated this, and it was indeed a sweet and hallowed season. I am sure our friends at home must have read of this service with no slight desire after a similar honour and pleasure. To see 800 thus publicly confessing their love to Christ, in a land where to name the name of Christ was so short a time since the most heinous crime, was a sight which I esteemed an ample reward for all we had left behind. My feelings were deeply stirred, and my first Sabbath in Antananarivo will not soon be forgotten. Our knowledge of the native language was, of course, at this time very imperfect. The most ordinary intercourse could not be carried on without the dictionary. Indeed, we might almost as well have been without tongues as without dictionaries. This deprived us of the opportunity of holding much conversation, and the crowded chapels and earnest demeanour of the hearers led us, perhaps, to think that more was done than was really the case.

"I believe my present opinions are nearer the truth than those I formed upon my arrival. Yet the change is not altogether discouraging. I see we have a wide field to work in. We have not come in vain. No native pastors could supply our place. We have not Churches exclusively of matured Christians to deal with. Some there are whose piety is a thing of strength and robustness ; but *fully developed piety* cannot be expected from those who have rushed into the Church upon the first dawn of the new and welcome light which Radama's accession caused to shine upon this land—the light of liberty—the light of Christianity. This is the history of many ; some had a little knowledge and anxiety about the future life, even during the days of darkness. But to the question, 'How long have you thought seriously about Christ and salvation ?' the most common answer is, 'Since the land became light.' If this is not kept constantly in view, our Churches may be regarded in a false light. For want of considering this, I was led to expect too much. I should not be surprised if many have fallen into a similar error.

CHARACTER OF HIS CHURCH AND CONGREGATION.

"I have in my church here at Amparibè 300 members. I believe by far the greater number are new converts. *They know the life-giving truth that Christ is able to save, and they cling to this most tenaciously.* From conversations I have had with applicants for Church fellowship, I have been much pleased with this simple faith. *Those whose knowledge of all else is imperfect, and who cannot even read, lay hold of this as their only hope and confidence : 'I know I am a sinner, but Christ is able to save.'* Still, of course, this can exist whilst there is much ignorance and error ; and it is easy, therefore, to see how much remains to be done for them. Even some of those who endured persecution are weak. Our friends at home must not cease praying. Let them still be urged to bear this people upon their hearts, and seek for them a rich supply of that Spirit who can strengthen and establish the weak ones.

"As our ordinary congregations at Amparibè average about 1200, there yet remain 800 or 900 hearers, in addition to the Church-members, to be taken account of. And who are they ? They are in many cases those who see the superiority of Christianity over their own sikidy and charms, and perhaps the greater number

have renounced, to a great extent, their heathen superstitions. They are a deeply interesting class—a class to which we look with much hope. By the power of the Gospel they may become true Christians. Our labours must tell upon them, and, by God's blessing, are, I trust, doing so. This class is constantly increasing.

CONFLICT WITH HEATHENISM.

" Since our arrival two chapels have been opened ; another is all but finished. We now occupy the city *north, south, east, and west*. If we had two more Missionaries here, we should have a European in each of the six pulpits. We are rejoiced to know we may expect others. To show you the increase of hearers, it will be enough to tell you that Mr. Toy's new chapel at the south is crowded ; scarcely a perceptible difference is to be noticed in the other congregations, and soon I expect there will be none. Here is a direct increase of nearly 1000 hearers. I believe Christianity is working most powerfully. It stirs up much hatred and opposition. We are constantly hearing of fathers persecuting their children for attendance at the house of God. But, notwithstanding this, or perhaps often by this very opposition, the numbers increase. There is much to stir us up to labour whilst we are permitted. Now all is free. We know not what course events may take in the future : there are causes for anxiety. But we trust in Him who overrules all things for His own glory.

TRAINING YOUNG MEN FOR THE MINISTRY.

" There is one subject which must claim our attention. I refer to the preparation and education of young men for the ministry. God has most providentially raised up some remarkable men to meet this crisis in the history of His Church here. Many are able to speak ; but we have men who can *preach* with great power. My own colleague, with whose name—Andriambelo—you are familiar, is a remarkable man. I often listen with astonishment to him, and derive much pleasure from his sermons. His knowledge of texts is such, that I think he scarcely needs a Concordance, though he is anxiously expecting one. He once began to learn the whole Bible, for fear he should lose it. Still our present preachers are untrained men. They have no general Biblical knowledge, although the text of Sacred Scripture is very familiar to them. They need systematic instruction, yet they afford a clear proof that there is sufficient native talent to form a really efficient ministry. Our great hope, I believe, lies here. We must train a band of able, intelligent men, to become the preachers of the next generation, or, perhaps, of this. I am the more sanguine in regard to this matter, as there is a deep wish to preach amongst many of our young men. Only last week I heard of a nightly meeting, in which a number of young men try to expound Scripture and preach. This feeling we must turn to good account. We already hold classes for explaining texts and answering questions. Some of the questions we receive show a quickness of thought which is very hopeful. As we acquire a greater facility in using the language, we shall endeavour to increase such means of imparting Bible knowledge,

" You will be pleased to hear I am becoming somewhat at home in Malagasy. I feel I have conquered the worst difficulties, and think the rest will come without much trouble. We all of us began to preach very early after we arrived—I think on the fifth Sunday. We began with short addresses, but have now advanced to what I think a sufficient length. I do not know what our hearers think. They

can stay in the chapel eight or nine hours in the course of one day. I generally have about five hours each Sunday, which I find quite enough.

"I must now conclude this letter. I hope, at another time, to send you some details respecting the church over which I am chosen pastor. At present, I have contented myself with some general impressions. I thank God that He has counted me worthy to be one of the re-openers of this interesting Mission. I am beginning to find the realities and difficulties of my work, but I am not dismayed. I have more to encourage me than I expected, and look forward with much hope to the future. By God's blessing, from this 'city set on a hill,' the light will shine to the farthest tribes of the Island. Whilst labouring in the capital, we affect the greater part of Madagascar. May the God of Missions hear the united prayers of His people, and make it manifest to us all that the set time has come to favour Madagascar. With kind regards (in which Mr. Duffus joins) to the Directors, Mr. Prout, and yourself,

"Believe me, my dear Dr. Tidman,

"Yours most truly,

"Rev. Dr. TIDMAN."

(Signed) "W. E. COUSINS.

LETTER FROM REV. ROBERT TOY.

"Antananarivo, March, 28th, 1863.

"MY DEAR SIR,—The enthusiasm with which we were welcomed to our new homes by the Christians has already been well described by Mr. Ellis. Their joy was most intense and their kindness beyond all praise. For a long time our houses were scarcely ever free from visitors, and presents were brought in the greatest abundance.

HOPEFUL COMMENCEMENT OF MISSIONARY LABOURS.

"Soon after our arrival the King intimated to Mr. Ellis that he would be glad if Mrs. Toy and myself would take up our residence at the southern part of the town and near his stone house, in order that Mrs. Toy might receive daily some pupils to be instructed in needlework, and myself relieve Mr. Ellis of those, until then, under his instruction, as also to establish a church in this part of the town. The Roman Catholics had already sought to gain a footing here, and had obtained a piece of land for a chapel. This building is now in the course of construction, and I imagine from its present appearance that it will be opened for public service before many weeks elapse. We at once yielded to this request, and in the fourth week after reaching the capital we both commenced our new labours. Mrs. Toy has been obliged to discontinue hers on account of ill health, but expects to begin again in the course of a another week or two. I hope to continue mine until a native has been sufficiently well trained by Mr. Stagg to relieve me. At present I have no assistance whatever, and the school has more than doubled itself since Mr. Ellis handed it over to my charge. This, taken in connection with the care of a new and rapidly increasing church, is almost more than my strength is equal to; but I hope in the course of another year or two, to be relieved in the school of all but the superintendence, and the classes learning the English language.

"When we arrived in this district, there being no place suitable for holding public worship, and the nearest chapel being distant nearly two miles, we resolved

to collect the people in our own house, having one room which we considered large enough for the purpose. This was filled to overflowing the first Sabbath, and we found it necessary to appropriate another room, which was also speedily filled. We continued these services for some time, but were eventually compelled to give them up. We then, with the help of the other missionaries and a few of the more wealthy natives, managed to collect money sufficient to raise a clay building large enough to accommodate eight or nine hundred persons. This building was completed a few weeks ago, and opened for Divine service on the 5th of this month. Every Sunday the whole building is fairly packed, and the doors and windows crowded, *the greater portion being heathen*. The week-day services are also fairly attended, but only moderately when compared with the Sabbath. I have already formed a Church containing upwards of forty members, including Deacons, and nine Native Preachers; and there are several persons who are at present anxiously waiting to receive Christian baptism, and to be admitted into the Church. We have commenced children's and adults' singing classes. We have no Sabbath School at present, but hope to establish one shortly. The Native Preachers are not to confine their labours to this Church, but will go forth to the towns and villages situated in the south, carrying the Gospel of Salvation to those of their fellow countrymen who are still ignorant of its blessings and destitute of its influences. We have arranged that at least two shall be sent forth every Lord's Day, and occasionally I shall myself accompany them. By these means, and under the Divine blessing, I hope that ere long many infant Churches will spring up to crown the labours of these servants of Christ, and to scatter eternal blessings around thousands who are still living in heathenism, and under the dire influence of degrading superstitions. I have every reason to believe that I have around me a few good and pious men, who are quite alive to the importance of the work they have undertaken, and who will seek to carry it on with ardour and zeal.

ASPECT OF NATIVE CHRISTIANITY.

"As we naturally expected, we did not, on our arrival, find the Churches entirely free from error, though perhaps more so than might have been anticipated. Considerable care had evidently been exercised in admitting fresh members, yet there was among many a great laxity of principle.

"There was also too little interest manifested by the Christians generally for the conversion of their heathen countrymen. There appeared to be no feelings of hostility towards them, but one of general indifference. Religion to themselves was an intense enjoyment, destitute of all responsibilities; to sing, and pray, and hear sermons preached, was the extent of its requirements, and in these they delighted, and seemed never to grow weary. Nevertheless, admitting the fact, which ought not to be disguised, that such errors did to a considerable extent exist in the Church, there were many who shone forth as brilliant exceptions. A Church which has waded through so many years of persecution, and blood could not become in the course of only a few months very deeply tainted with gross error. And those which did exist seem to have been the result chiefly of ignorance, or the natural consequence of a previous state of thraldom and persecution. Taking all things into consideration, we have every reason to be thankful that there existed so much that was really excellent, and that greater difficulties had not to be encountered in forming afresh the Churches, in which a regular form of government has now been introduced.

The people appear tractable and anxious to learn, and when suggestions are offered by us, they are, as a rule, readily adopted. God appears to have graciously smiled upon our labours thus far, and I trust He will continue to do so until the increase of pure and undefiled religion shall become so powerful and general as to render future persecution an utter impossibility.

"Mrs. Toy has suffered from the fever of the country, in the midst of which she was confined of a son, who was spared to us only six weeks, and for some time she was in a very precarious state, but is now, however, quite recovered.

"With our united kind regards,

"Dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

"Rev. Dr. TIDMAN."

(Signed) "ROBERT TOY.

LETTER FROM MR. JOHN PARRETT, MISSIONARY PRINTER.

We have been greatly gratified to receive the subjoined brief communication from our esteemed young friend Mr. PARRETT, who has charge of the printing department of the Mission. He has abundance of labour, with a willing mind and an able hand. The commencement of his enterprise is very satisfactory, and it is evident that the wants and wishes of the people will keep the Mission Press fully occupied.

We are glad to see that our friend, although primarily engaged in a secular department of the Mission, has set his heart upon teaching and preaching Jesus Christ on the Lord's day in the villages and towns around the capital, where there are already large congregations. May God attend his labours with His blessing.

"Amparibè, Antananarivo, March 28th, 1863.

"MY DEAR SIR,—Though I cannot yet say that I have begun my printing labours here, I am very glad to be able to inform you that I shall begin next week. For the past month I have been engaged in erecting my press, unpacking my type, and getting my office straight. With one or two trifling exceptions, everything has arrived safe. The press has been got up in first-rate condition, and is not in the least damaged by its long voyage, and came up the country without accident either to itself or bearers. The type, too, though it had to be unpacked at Tamatave, has got here in good condition; and, with the exception of one small package, which we expect has been stolen, is all right.

"My great difficulty has been to obtain a printing-office. Though the people were very glad to see us, and gave us a hearty welcome, they are not by any means fond of work; and the difficulties that I have experienced in getting my office built, have, I must confess, rather damped my expectations. Still, I am very much pleased with it, as I hope, by God's help, to do some good work inside of it.

"I do not think that I shall have much difficulty in getting assistants. Many young men have offered themselves, both to me and to Mr. Ellis, some of them apparently very superior. If I fail in making them good printers, I do not think it will be on account of their stupidity, but from their constitutional laziness. The people, as a rule, are wonderfully intelligent; the young especially so. Some of the

children learn to read in a month, and many, three and four years of age, can read the New Testament with ease, and, what is more important, understand what they read.

"I have also great pleasure in stating, that the large stock of books that we brought out with us is rapidly lessening. Of some, all are gone, and the others, especially the small tracts and children's lesson books, are just gone. I purpose next week beginning my work, by printing lessons for the Sunday Schools which we are just establishing; and when they are finished, a suitable Catechism will come next, which will take some time. After that, we want another edition of the Hymn Book, which the people value next to the Testament. Then there will be several school books for Mr. Stagg. So you will see that I am likely to be busily employed.

"During the six months that I have been here, I have found plenty to do—what with the language, in which, though I am not so proficient as the ministers, yet I have made considerable progress, much more, in fact, than I expected to have acquired in the time. Then I have had my house, which I nearly put up myself, in consequence of the scarcity of carpenters. Thus I have been carpenter as well as printer. I have also been assistant-surgeon, &c., and in one way or other have quite filled up my time.

"Though I have done nothing as yet with respect to preaching, yet in two or three weeks I hope to commence in some of the large villages and towns round the capital, in most of which there are already large congregations.

"My health has been very good since I left England. The climate appears to suit me very well; indeed, they reckon me the strongest and healthiest of the party, and I hope and pray, that in the good providence of God I may be permitted to labour in this field for many years.

"The Catholic Press is at work, though it has done very little as yet. A little Catechism has been the only work printed here.

"I remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,

"REV. DR. TIDMAN."

"JOHN PARRETT.

ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES TO CHINA.

EDINBURGH.

Mr. JAMES WILLIAMSON and Mr. HENRY C. WILLIAMSON having been accepted as Missionaries by the London Missionary Society, their ordination took place in Augustine Church, Edinburgh, on Tuesday evening the 14th April.

Mr. James Williamson is designated to China, and Mr. Henry C. Williamson, in the meantime, to Jamaica, with the view of ultimately labouring in China.

The Rev. Dr. M'Michael, Dunfermline, Rev. Dr. W. L. Alexander, Rev. Dr. Gowan, Rev. Wm. Swan, Rev. John Hutcheson, Rev. Alex. Williamson, and others, conducted the services.

ABERGAVENNY.

The ordination of Mr. ROBERT JERMAIN THOMAS, B.A., of New College, who has been appointed to labour in China, took place at Hanover Chapel, Abergavenny, on Thursday the 4th of June. Dr. Hobson, late of Canton, China, described the field of labour; the Rev. H. J. Bunn, of Abergavenny, delivered the charge, and the

Rev. J. Davies, W. Jenkins, H. Daniel, G. Nathan, D. Davies, J. Davies, and R. Thomas, the father of the young Missionary, took a share in the service. The chapel was densely crowded, and the interest intense.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.

The Rev. R. J. Thomas and Mrs. T., appointed to Shanghai; Rev. J. Williamson and Mrs. W., appointed to Tien-tsin; and Dr. Dudgeon, appointed to superintend the Mission Hospital at Peking, with Mrs. D., embarked at Gravesend, per "Polmaise," July 21st.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

Rev. George Hall and family, from Madras, per "Trafalgar," July 6th.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

For Mrs. Porter, Cuddapah—To the Clapham Ladies' Missionary Working Association, For a Bag of Useful Articles.

For Mrs. Johnston, Nundial—To the Clapham Ladies' Missionary Working Association, For a Bag of Useful Articles.

For Rev. W. Alloway, Jamaica—To the Juvenile Missionary Working Party, Middleton Road Chapel, For a Parcel of Clothing; To Mrs. Briggs's Sunday School Class, St. John's Wood Congregational Church, For a Parcel of Clothing; To the Stepney Ladies' Working Association, For a Box of Useful Articles.

For Berbice—To Friends at Paddington Chapel, per E. J. Physick, Esq. For a Case of Clothing, value £15, to be divided between the Stations at Brunswick, Fearn, and Lonsdale.

For South Sea Mission, per Dr. Turner—To the Working Party, Castle Gate Chapel, Nottingham, For a Box of Clothing.

For Rev. J. Jones, Mare—To the Young People of Angel Street Chapel, Worcester, For a Box of Clothing and Trinkets; To Friends at Vineyards Chapel, Richmond, For a Box of Clothing.

For Students at Tutuila and Native College, Upolu—To Marlborough Chapel Sunday School Teachers and Children, per Mr. Hogsflesh, For a Package of Clothing and Useful Articles.

For Rev. E. R. W. Krause, Rarotonga—To Miss Howard, Tottenham, For Parcels of Useful Articles; To Miss Phipson, Birmingham, For a Box of Useful Articles, value £10 10s.

For Rev. J. C. Vivian, Huahine—To the Children of Stepney Meeting Sunday School, For a Parcel of Clothing.

For Madagascar—To Miss Hibberdine, Brixton, For a Parcel of Books.

To Mr. Charles Gordelier, For 200 copies of his Lecture on "Mrs. Elizabeth Fry;" To Miss Stephenson, Ipswich, For a Parcel of Combs.

To Mr. I. Medwin, Gracechurch Street; To Mrs. Davies, Aberystwith; To Rev. J. Ross, Hackney; To Miss Appleton, Petersfield;

To Mrs. Scrutton, jun., East India Road; To E. D.; To E. Barnett, Esq., Birmingham; To Mr. B. Atkinson, Brighouse; To Mr. L. Parker; To Mr. J. Young, Chatham;

To a Friend; to Anonymous, and to Mr. Jones, Hackney, For volumes and numbers of the Evangelical, and other Magazines, &c., &c.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Turner, present their grateful acknowledgments to Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Robert Arthur, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Finlay, Mrs. McLaren, Miss Watt, Allan Arthur, Esq., A. McDonald, Esq., James Young, Esq., A. McLeod, Esq., Glasgow, Anderston United

Presbyterian Juvenile Missionary Society, Children at Campsie, per Rev. W. Wood, and children at Troon, per Rev. John Kirkwood, for a Bell, Clock, Revolving Stereoscope, Maps, Globes, Air-pump, Barometer, &c., for the Native Teachers' Institution at Samoa. Also to the Rev. W. Harbutt, and friends for a Reflecting Telescope for the same institution.

The Rev. T. Henderson, of Demerara, desires to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a Box of Useful Clothing for the Schools, from the Ladies of the Rev. Wm. Lowe's congregation, Portobello.

The Rev. W. C. Morris, of Tripatoor, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a Box of Useful and Fancy Articles from the Ladies' Missionary Working Party, Horbury Chapel.

Mrs. E. Porter, of Cuddapah, begs to acknowledge with much gratitude the receipt of the following contributions to the Mission, and to inform her kind and liberal friends that the aid rendered by them to the Schools has been most opportune. The clothes for the children have been thankfully received, and the articles granted for the benefit of the Schools have sold well. The product has been most acceptable, as the School-rooms needed much repairs and improvement. These and other expenses were met, which could not have been but for this timely aid.

To Mrs. Anthony and the Ladies at Howard Chapel, Bedford, for one Box of Articles. To Mrs. Pigott and Ladies at Bunyan Chapel, Bedford, for a Parcel of Clothing; To Miss Ridley, of Chelmsford, for ditto. To Mrs. Jacomb Hood, of Blackheath, for a Box of Fancy Articles for sale; To Mrs. Gladstone, of the Terrace, Clapham, for a large supply of Clothing; To Mrs. J. Wilson and Miss Pye-Smith, Sheffield, for a Box of Articles for sale; To Mrs. Joshua Wilson and Miss Wilson, Tunbridge Wells, for ditto. To Miss Hartley and Ladies of Haverstock Hill for ditto; To Miss Harding and Ladies at Surrey Chapel, for ditto; To Miss Brake, Belgravia Terrace, Pimlico, for a Box of Dolls; To Mrs. Noyes and Ladies at Creaton, Northamptonshire, for ditto.

For a Parcel of Books from Miss Marsh and Mrs. Reynard; To the latter, for a supply of Scripture Pictures; To Miss Nunnely and Friends at Leicester, for a supply of Books; To Mr. McAll, for a supply of Pocket Handkerchiefs for the Catechists, &c.

Should any names be omitted of Friends who have forwarded Articles, Mrs. P. begs that they will accept her thanks, although their names may not be mentioned.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

From April 13th to July 14th, 1863.

W. R.	500 0	Miss L. Foster	3 3 0	Clapham.	Rev. G. Rose	1 1 0
Rev. W. Cadman ...	10 10	Mrs. Cox, per Rev. J. Hands	2 0 0	Per Misses Miller and Voysey, for the Native Girl	Mrs. Bodington	1 1 0
A. Lansk, Esq.	10 10	A Friend, Rio Janeiro	2 0 0	Maria Betts	Mrs. Collings	1 0 0
A. Potter, Esq.	10 10	G. Rathbone, Esq.	1 1 0	3 0 0	Mrs. Gaywood	1 1 0
A. C. Gelibrand, Esq.	10 0	S. S.	1 1 0	Mrs. Hallett	Mrs. Hall	1 1 0
Ditto, for Native Children, at Salem ...	10 0	For a Stone in one of the Churches ...	1 0 6	Mr. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. Kirkland	0 10 0
D. Tid. Esq.	10 0	At Union Chapel	5 5	Mr. Lewis	Mr. Lewis	0 10 0
Mrs. F. Smith.	5 5	Missionary Commission ...	5 0	Mr. H. Lewis	Mr. H. Lewis	0 10 0
Do. for Chinese Boy	5 5	Mr. F. Brigden	0 5 0	Mr. McArthur	Mr. McArthur	0 10 0
H. H.	5 0			Mr. Pearce	Mr. Pearce	0 10 0
Hope.	5 0			Mr. Perks	Mr. Perks	1 1 0
Rev. J. Stratton.	5 0			Mr. Robson	Mr. Robson	0 10 0
Mrs. Baldock	2 2			Miss Ruffle	Miss Ruffle	1 1 0
S. M., in memory of a Departed Friend ...	2 2			Mrs. Salmon	Mrs. Salmon	0 10 0
S. P.	1 13 6			Mrs. Simpson	Mrs. Simpson	0 10 0
Collected by Master Edwin Carpenter.	1 2 0			Miss Steel	Miss Steel	0 10 0
Mr. T. W. Chambers ...	1 0 0	For Mrs. Corbold's School, Madras, per Mrs. Herne ...	10 0 0	Mr. James Steel	Mr. James Steel	0 10 0
A Friend.	1 0 0			Mr. Tilley	Mr. Tilley	0 10 0
M. S.	1 0 0			Mr. Vinen	Mr. Vinen	0 10 0
A Poor Man	1 0 0			Mr. A. Williams	Mr. A. Williams	0 10 0
Mr. J. T. Holmes.	0 10 0			Mrs. A. Williams	Mrs. A. Williams	0 10 0
J. L. L.	0 10 0			Mr. and Mrs. Welch	Mr. and Mrs. Welch	0 10 0
Miss M. A. Avery ...	0 5 0			Mr. West	Mr. West	0 10 0
Legacy of the late N.C. Mogaine, Esq., per Messrs. Oakley & Willcocks, less duty.	45 0 0			Sums under 10s.	Sums under 10s.	6 11 4
For Education in India.				Sacramental Collection for Widows' Fund	2 0 2	
Collected by Miss Mather, for the Mirzapore School.				Sermons in May, Public Meeting	8 8 0	
Mrs. Allen.	0 5 0				2 2 0	
J. Beston.	0 1 0	Barnsbury Chapel, Islington.				
W. Edgar, Esq.	1 1 0	Rev. S. B. Sloman.				
W. Edgar, jun.	1 1 0	Sunday School.	13 11 9			
Mrs. Carpenter.	0 5 0					
Mrs. D'Gruchy.	0 5 0					
Mrs. Fennings	0 10 6	Barbican Chapel.				
J. F.	0 1 0	W. French, Esq., for the Memorial				
G. H. Foley.	0 5 0	Churches.	50 0 0			
Mrs. Greatley.	0 2 6					
R. Hope, Esq.	1 0 0					
R. Hope, jun.	0 2 6					
J. Hope.	0 2 6					
Mr. Monkhouse.	0 10 6	Battle Bridge Chapel.				
Miss Mather.	0 10 0	Juvenile Auxiliary, per Mr. Fitt.	3 5 0			
Mr. Marley.	0 5 0					
Mr. Webb.	2 0 0					
Rev. W. C. Yonge.	0 10 0					
By Miss Sewell.	1 10 0					
Mrs. Hawood.	0 5 0					
Mr. M' Morland.	0 5 0					
Mr. Miller.	1 1 0					
Exs. 6s. 6d.; 11s. 1s.						
Miss Brake's Young Ladies, for a Native Girl at Cuddapah.	3 0 0					
Mrs. & Miss Kidd's Young Ladies, do.	3 0 0					
Rev. T. Kubier, for the Girls' School at Madras.	0 10 0					
Mark Mills, Esq., for India.	5 0 0					
For Madagascar.						
For the Mission.						
The Countess of Effingham.	100 0					
A Friend, per Rev. Dr. Tidman.	100 0					
E. Ghee, Esq.	50 0					
Mr. J. Eke.	10 0					
Mary.	5 5					
The Society of Friends, per J. Forster, Esq., for Building Schools in Madagascar.	50 0 0					
Collected by Miss Collins.						
For the Memorial Churches.						
Miss Jackson.	20 0	Mr. Long.	1 0 0			
E. Ellis, Esq.	5 5 0	Mr. Bird.	0 10 0			
Mr. Fennell.	5 0 0	Mr. Ford.	0 10 0			
Col. Hnghes.	5 0 0	Mr. Dean.	0 10 0			
P. P. Tidman, Esq.	5 0 0	Mr. Collins.	0 10 0			
		Mr. C. D. Newcomb.	0 5 0			
		Mr. C. M. Cuff, Esq.	1 0 0			
		Exs. 14s.; 12s. 4s. 10d.				

Collected by Miss Dukes.	<i>Queen Street Chapel, Ratcliff.</i>	<i>Tabernacle.</i>	<i>York Road Chapel, Lambeth.</i>
Mr. Alton 1 0 6	Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. W. Grigsby.	Rev. R. Robinson.	Missionary Boxes.
Mr. & Mrs. Stevenson 1 0 0	Mr. Selby, Treasurer; Mr. John Clark, Secretary.	Miss Bailey 0 2 10	Miss Jane Cowe 0 4 10
Mrs. Walker 0 12 6	May Collections 20 18 3	Mrs. J. Cox 0 4 0	Mrs. Mary Damerel 0 1 8
Sums under 10s. 2 1 0	Juvenile Association, a Moiety of Contributions 6 12 4	Mrs. Davis 0 5 0	Mrs. Jane Davison 0 10 11
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Mrs. Hoare 0 17 6	Sabbath Schools 4 3 5	Miss Godwin 0 7 7	Miss Graves 0 3 4
Mrs. Murray 0 10 0	Consolidated Fund 0 8 0	Miss Havell 0 3 0	Miss Hentsch 0 9 2
Mr. Oatley 0 10 0	Balance of Tea Meeting 0 16 8	Mrs. Hunt 0 4 11	Mrs. Mabey 0 2 5
Mrs. Ross 0 10 0	Exs. 52.5d.; 121.14s. 6d. —	Mr. Hyam 0 7 10	Miss Harriet Painton 0 12 2
Sums under 10s. 1 0 0	Robert Street. W. Cullim, Esq., for Native Teacher 10 0 0	Collected by —	Miss Pankhurst 0 4 5
Collected by Miss Whalley.	Robert Street, New Cut. Sunday Sch. 0 6 0	Miss Beckett 4 8 0	Master Edwin Taylor 0 5 8
Mr. Hadrill 0 10 0	—	Miss M. A. Clark 14 10 2	Subscriptions 23 8 0
Sums under 10s. 1 8 6	—	Mr. Greenwood 3 13 0	Collections 24 12 6
Collected by Miss Wooder.	—	Miss Selby 13 0 0	For Widows' Fund. 10 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. Sallis. 0 10 0	—	Miss Taylor 3 16 0	Donations 3 5 0
Mrs. Young 0 10 0	—	632. 10s. —	For Memorial Churches in Madagascar.
Sums under 10s. 3 4 0	—	—	Previously acknowl- edged 96 9 9
612. 19s. 2d. —	—	—	W. Swinscow, Esq. 2 2 0
Juvenile Society.	<i>St. John's Wood.</i>	Contributions, per Mr. Hone 5 14 9	A Friend 2 0 0
General Contribu- tions 1 13 5	Rev. Dr. Ferguson.	For the School under Rev. G. Shrews- bury, Berhampore 5 0 0	Young Men's Class. 1 10 9
For Fanny Dukes and Josiah For- saith, in the Mis- sion School, Viza- gapatam 6 0 0	Collections 8 1 0	Ditto 5 0 0	Mrs. K. Hopkius 1 0 0
77. 13s. 5d. —	Sunday School Chil- dren 0 15 0	152. 14s. 9d. —	Collected by —
77. 17s. 9d. —	Miss Leonard 0 10 6	—	Miss Bailey 1 0 8
New Broad Street.	Mr. W. Cuff 1 0 6	—	Miss Graves 2 18 3
Rev. W. O'Neill.	Mr. Webb 1 1 0	—	Miss Havell 1 3 0
Per Mrs. Snelgar ... 0 10 6	Mrs. Jolly 1 0 0	—	Mrs. Hearn 3 8 6
Sunday School 2 0 0	Mrs. Ferguson 0 10 6	—	Mrs. Mabey 1 11 0
22. 10s. 6d. —	Collected by Miss Ferguson 0 17 0	—	Miss Medwin 5 5 0
New Court, Carey Street.	Miss Wood 0 10 0	—	Mrs. Robinson 15 11 3
Collected by Miss Mason 1 18 0	142. 5s. —	—	Miss Robinson 3 8 1
Miss Taylor 1 0 6	<i>Southgate Road.</i>	Annual Collections, 33 5 9	Sabbath Schools.
Mr. G. Yonge 1 1 0	Rev. J. Spong.	For Widows' and Orphans' Fund 15 7 0	Young Men's Class, per Mr. Horsford. 6 19 0
Collections 4 8 4	Collections 13 0 0	Legacy of late Mr. C. R. Woods 19 19 0	Young Women's Class 4 2 9
Rev. W. H. Draper. 1 0 0	Rev. J. Spong 2 0 0	Annual Subscrip- tions 33 18 6	Boys 2 7 5
Mr. Garmeson. 0 5 0	Mr. Palmer 0 10 6	Missionary Boxes 15 11 5	Girls 4 7 0
Sunday School So- ciety, per Mr. Howell, for Ma- dagascar 1 1 0	Mrs. Wesson 0 5 0	Day and Sunday Schools 8 10 10	2212. 2s. 1d. —
102. 13s. 10d. —	Mr. Flaxman 0 2 0	Do., for Madagascar 15 1 3	Young Men's Mis- sionary Society at Messrs. G. Hitch- cock & Co.'s 5 0 0
Oaklands Chapel.	152. 17s. —	Ladies' Auxiliary.	Cudworth Ragged School, Burton Street, Bethnal Green 0 2 6
Moity of Collection 5 11 0	<i>Surrey Chapel.</i>	Mrs. G. Smith, Treasurer; Miss Cartwright, Secretary.	BEDFORDSHIRE.
Old Gravel Pit.	Auxiliary for 1862.	Collected by Miss Cart- wright.	Luton.
May Sermons 54 2 2	E. Howard, Esq., Treas.	Mrs. G. Smith 2 2 0	Union Chapel.
By Mr. Burton, for India 0 6 6	Balance 34 10 6	Miss Cartwright 0 10 0	Rev. J. Makepeace.
For Juvenile Memo- rial Church 1 14 11	Subscriptions 31 7 0	Mrs. Abrams 0 10 0	Moity of Contribu- tions, per Mr. C. Harrison 33 10 2
[562. 3s. 1d. —	Mrs. Gould's Class, for Native Girls 5 0 0	Mrs. Cockmar 0 10 0	
Orange Street Chapel.	Annual Collections 48 6 9	Mr. H. W. Cook 0 10 0	—
Rev. R. E. Forsaith.	Missionary Boxes 3 15 9	Mr. Deane 0 10 0	—
R. Bendall, Esq., Treasurer.	Sunday Schools.	Smaller Sums 2 0 9	—
Mr. Pitts 1 1 0	Surrey Chapel 3 14 0	Collected by Miss Robson.	BERKSHIRE.
Mr. Bendall 0 10 0	Dockhead 3 16 8	Mrs. Priddle 0 10 0	Auxiliary Society.
Mr. Willson 0 10 0	Chapel Court 1 6 2	Collected by —	Rev. J. Ellis.
Mr. Chappell 0 12 0	Mansfield Street 3 0 0	Mrs. Marston 1 9 0	Per Mrs. Imray 22 6 5
Mrs. Causton (col- lected) 1 1 8	Jurston Street 0 15 4	Miss Giles 1 2 0	Subscriptions 4 2 0
Native Girl Chris- tiana Wright, Ju- venile Association 3 10 0	Kent Street 3 3 2	Miss Gonder 1 1 0	Mrs. Foster 0 5 0
Boxes, Cards, &c. ... 7 18 8	Miss Longmore 2 13 7	Annual Meeting 11 4 11	Sunday School 0 14 6
Collected by Master Leand 0 15 9	Miss Putley 10 8 4	Exs. 10s.; 17l. 16s. 1d. —	Small Sums 0 3 4
Do., Master Morgan 0 15 8	Miss Rideal 3 7 6	42s. 6s. 5d. —	51. 4s. 10d. —
Do., Miss Holloway 0 8 0	Miss Moreland 5 12 18	Well Street Chapel.	Cuversham Hill.
May Collection 10 0 16	Miss C. Ruck 14 4 6	Contributions, per Mr. Harvey 2 10 0	Rev. J. Dadsell.
27l. 3s. 2d. —	Miss Russell 2 7 0	—	—
Poultry Chapel.	Miss W. Williams 0 10 6	Wycliffe Chapel.	Subscriptions 3 8 9
Auxiliary Society, per J. East, Esq. 259 18 1	Per Miss Harding, for Special Objects 22 10 0	Collected by Master Ravenscroft.	Collected by Master Ravenscroft 0 9 9
A Friend, for Ma- dagascar 1 0 0	Exs. 10s.; 20s. 3s. 7d. —	Profits from Sale of "Missionary Maga- zine" 0 5 0	By Mr. Ravenscroft, Day School 0 16 6
260s. 18s. 1d. —	For 1863.	—	51. —
On Account 11 6 10	For 1863.	—	—
For Memorial Churches 6 7 0	—	—	—
Bond Street School, including 10s. for Madagascar 9 10 0	—	—	—
27l. 3s. 16d. —	—	—	—

<i>Mortimer.</i>	<i>Trinity Chapel.</i>	<i>Miss Mary Ann</i>	<i>Subscriptions</i>
Rev. R. W. Maydon.	Rev. J. F. Stevenson, B.A.	Foddy 0 6 0	10 7 6
Public Collection 1 0 1	Collections 10 5 3	Master Albert Masou 0 2 6	Ladies' Branch 21 7 6
Subscriptions 10 13 6	Widows' Fund 4 0 0	Sunday School Boys 0 5 0	Collected in sums
<i>Boxes.</i>	Subscriptions 12 14 0	Ditto, Girls 0 3 0	under 10s. 10 11 4
Miss Webb 0 14 0	By Mrs. Andrews, for Juvenile Memorial Church 13 5 9	Collection, Dr. Turner 3 0 11	
Miss S. Webb 0 12 0	Sunday School, for 5 10 0	147. 15s. —	
Miss Pinnel 0 12 0	ditto 5 10 0		
For Madagascar 2 10 0	202. 15s. —		
152. 16s. 10d. —	215. 8 10		
<i>Hungerford.</i>	<i>Less Expenses</i> .. 5 9 0		
Rev. T. Davies.	209. 19 10		
Mr. A. Lanfear 1 11 6	<i>Including 332. 15s. 9d., previously acknowledged.</i>		
Mr. T. Lanfear 0 6 0			
Mrs. Hill 0 5 0			
Mrs. Holmes 0 4 4			
<i>For Madagascar.</i>	<i>Newbury.</i>		
Miss Brown 1 0 0	Rev. B. Beddoe.		
Miss E. Brown 1 0 0	Mr. Bew, Treasurer; Mr. Fielder, Secretary.		
A Friend 0 7 0	Corrected Statement.		
Ditto 0 5 0	Missionary Sermons 14 6 5		
Miss Buckneridge's Card 0 9 0	Public Meeting 6 11 8		
Mr. L.'s Missionary Box 0 9 2	For Widows' Fund. 3 0 0		
51. 17s. —	Subscriptions 8 7 0		
<i>Reading.</i>	<i>Ladies' Association.</i>		
Public Meeting 10 12 8	For General Objects 13 7 8		
<i>Broad Street Chapel.</i>	For Native Teacher. 10 0 0		
Rev. W. Legg, B.A., and Rev. D. Mossop.	For Three Orphan Children 9 9 6		
Collections 18 14 4	Village Collections. 3 12 3		
Widows' Fund 6 6 0	Per Rev. G. Pritchard, for Memorial Churches 12 16 0		
Subscriptions 17 10 3	Sunday Schools, do. 8 7 8		
Master H. A. Legg (Box) 0 5 0	Exs. 40s.; 57. 17s. 3d. —		
Mr. Pecover 0 5 0	<i>For 1863.</i>		
Mr. Stevens 0 5 0	Bucklebury 6 6 4		
Collected by —	Fritsham 1 14 2		
Miss Brain 3 6 1	81. 0s. 6d. —		
Miss Chapman 0 6 0	<i>Reading.</i>		
Miss Frankum (late) 1 1 0	G. Palmer, Esq. 50 0 0		
Ann Green, for Memorial Churches. 0 7 0	Master G. W. Palmer 1 0 0		
George Hewett, for ditto 0 9 6	Master A. Palmer, 1 0 0		
<i>Juvenile Branch.</i>	52. —		
Sunday School Boys 1 0 9	Mrs. Irving 5 0 0		
Ditto, for Memorial Church 1 13 4	<i>Windsor.</i>		
Girls 3 6 6	William Street Sabbath Schools, for the Native Teacher. 10 0 0		
Ditto, for Memorial Church 1 5 0	James Macfarlane 10 0 0		
Teachers, for China 0 13 0	Legacy of the late Miss C. Charlott, per Mr. Wooldridge 27 6 9		
Twyford Sunday School 1 6 2	Mr. Wooldridge, for Madagascar 2 2 0		
Miss Little's Box 0 12 6	202. 8s. 9d. —		
55. 12s. 2d. —	<i>BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.</i>		
<i>Castle Street Chapel.</i>	<i>Potterspury.</i>		
Rev. R. Bulmer.	Rev. J. Slye.		
Collection 21 0 0	Collected by —		
Widows' Fund 10 0 0	Miss Slye 1 0 0		
Subscriptions 14 8 0	Miss Emma Sanders 1 4 4		
Collected by —	Miss Jane Scrivener 1 13 4		
Mrs. Dodge 2 15 7	Mr. Iliffe 1 0 0		
Miss Read 1 13 1	Mrs. Webb 0 10 0		
Miss Rose 2 4 0	<i>Missionary Boxes.</i>		
Miss Keyworth 1 6 0	Mr. Sanders' Family 1 3 6		
Miss Strachan 2 5 0	Miss and Master Scrivener, Cosgrove 1 3 10		
Collected by —	Miss Eleanor Mason 0 5 5		
Miss Pike 0 10 0	Mr. Scrivener's Family, Shrop. 1 4 0		
Miss Wardley 0 2 1	Miss Victoria Scrivener, Shrop. 0 5 2		
Master Norris Timothy 0 6 0	Mrs. Iliffe 0 18 0		
Master James Timothy 0 6 0	The Misses Wood 0 11 6		
Miss Lizzie Timony 0 6 0	Miss Sarah Lambert 0 8 6		
Master Todman 0 6 0			
Norris and James Timothy, for Juvenile Memorial Church 0 5 0			
Sunday School 7 12 2			
65. 10s. 4d. —			
<i>Knutsford.</i>	<i>Bucklow Hill.</i>		
Per Miss Hope.	For the Memorial Churches.		
Collections & Missionary Boxes 8 9 10	Miss A. Reyner 10 10 0		
Sale of Needle Work 3 0 0	Miss M. A. Shaw 2 2 0		
117. 9s. 10d. —	127. 12s. —		
<i>CUMBERLAND.</i>	<i>Cheshire.</i>		
<i>Workington.</i>	Altrincham.		
J. Mordy, Esq. 1 1 0	For the Memorial Churches.		
Sunday School, by Mr. W. Clayton ...	Miss A. Reyner 10 10 0		
122. 10s. 4d. —	Miss M. A. Shaw 2 2 0		
<i>CORNWALL.</i>	Chester.		
Auxiliary Society, per J. E. Downing, Esq.	Queen Street Chapel.		
Balance 114 2 9	Missionary Collections 45 11 5		

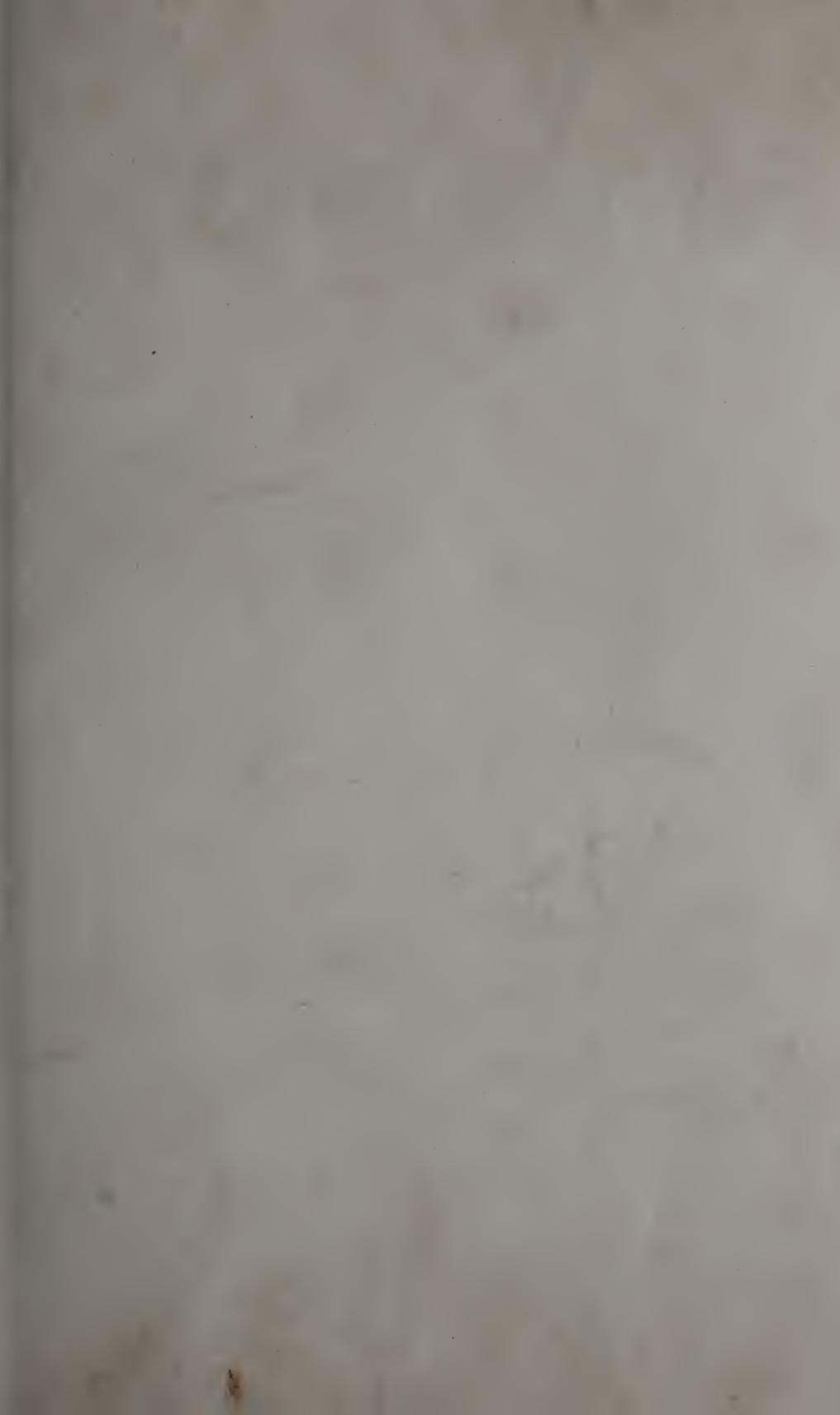
<i>Mevagissey.</i> Rev. T. Snell. Contributions.....	<i>Wimborne.</i> Per Mr. H. Morgan. Collections.....	<i>Clifton, C. B., for the Native Girl Caroline Brighton, at Santhapooraan.</i> 2 5 0	<i>Petersfield.</i> Rev. J. Duthie. Collection.....	
DERBYSHIRE. <i>Derby.</i> London Road. Rev. H. Ollard. For Widows' Fund. 4 4 0	Collected by— Miss Wilson..... 0 1 0 Mr. E. Osmond..... 0 7 0 Miss Ascroft's British School Box..... 0 2 0 Sunday School Box..... 0 7 0 Mrs. Glynn..... 1 1 0 Mr. Foster..... 0 10 0 Mrs. Randall..... 0 6 0 Mrs. E. Ellis..... 0 5 0 Miss Mokey..... 0 4 0 Mrs. Conyers..... 0 10 0 Rev. J. Keynes..... 0 10 0 Exs. 16s. 0d.; 9l. 10s. 6d.	HAMPSHIRE. <i>Alresford.</i> Per Mr. J. M. West. Collection..... 0 18 0 Mr. J. Goodwin..... 0 10 0 Mr. Coteler..... 0 3 6 Collected by Mrs. Newell..... 0 9 4 Boxes. Daniel Newman..... 0 7 1 Mary Purver..... 0 10 0 Miss Gunner..... 0 5 1 Miss Goodwin..... 0 5 8 Samuel Adams..... 0 2 11 Ellen Wedge..... 0 1 9 Mrs. Barnes..... 0 1 10 Sunday School..... 0 10 1 32. 16s. 1d.	<i>Winchester.</i> Rev. W. Thorn. Subscriptions..... 14 12 0 Collections..... 4 0 0 Mr. Reynold's Bible Class..... 0 8 0 Sunday School Boxes..... 1 6 0 Collected by Miss Warren..... 0 7 0 For Widows' Fund 2 5 0 Exs. 8s.; 24l.	
DEVONSHIRE. <i>Plymouth.</i> Norley Chapel. For Madagascar ... 24 5 6	ESSEX. <i>Auxiliary Society.</i> Per T. Daniell, Esq. 12 16 5	Forest Gate. Rev. H. Winzar. Missionary Sermons..... 7 12 0 Mr. J. Legg..... (D.) 20 0 0 Ditto, Madagascar..... Memorial..... 10 0 0 Subscriptions. Rev. Henry Winzar..... 1 0 0 Mr. S. Sewell..... 1 1 0 G. H. Wilson, Esq. 1 0 0 Mr. Edgar Winzar..... 0 10 6 Quarterly Collections. Mrs. Winzar..... 4 8 5 Mrs. Wm. Smith..... 2 0 0 Missionary Boxes. Mr. J. Legg..... 0 7 6 Master Wilson..... 0 3 9 Miss Tonge..... 1 8 5 Miss Pipes..... 1 5 2 Mrs. Chalmers..... 0 10 9 Master Holland..... 0 7 1 Mr. S. E. Burton..... 0 6 0 Mrs. Wm. Smith..... 0 3 0 The School..... 0 19 2 Exs. 4s.; 52l. 18s. 8d.	Christchurch. Rev. J. Fletcher. Missionary Boxes. Mrs. Preston..... 0 4 1 Mrs. Bursey..... 0 13 9 Miss Taylor..... 1 4 4 Miss White..... 0 9 0 Miss West..... 0 14 0 Miss Walden..... 0 7 10 Miss I. Walden..... 0 6 1 Miss E. Rose..... 0 7 3 Miss E. Lamphard..... 0 7 3 Miss E. King..... 0 4 1 Miss C. Hellier..... 0 6 0 Miss E. Poos..... 0 5 6 Miss M. Rogers..... 0 7 8 Pupils..... 1 2 7 Masters J. and F. Kemp Welch..... 1 10 0 Master R. Scott..... 1 1 0 Collected by Miss Taylor and Miss Sharp. Rev. J. Woodward..... 1 0 0 Rev. J. Fletcher..... 1 0 0 G. O. Aldridge, Esq. 1 0 0 Sums under 10s. 1 4 8 Sunday School.	ISLE OF WIGHT. <i>East Cowes.</i> Rev. J. Yonge. Collection for Memorial Churches. 6 17 8
<i>Torrington.</i> Rev. J. Buckpitt. Juvenile Working Party..... 3 5 0 Rev. J. Buckpitt ... 1 0 0 Ditto, for Memorial Churches 1 0 0 Juvenile, ditto 3 5 0 13l. 2s.	<i>Torquay.</i> For Memorial Churches. Per Rev. T. Mann. Rev. M. S. Wall (additional) ... 2 0 0 Rev. D. Pitcairn..... 2 0 0 Mrs. Tinney..... 2 0 0 Dr. Tetley..... 1 0 0 Dr. Mackintosh..... 1 1 0 Dr. Maddon..... 1 1 0 Mr. Edmonston..... 0 10 0 Miss Mansfield..... 0 10 0 Mr. Anderson..... 0 10 0 Mr. Appleton..... 0 10 0 Miss Clark..... 0 10 0 Smaller Sums..... 0 10 0 Juvenile Collection. 0 9 0 Miss Leach's Card (additional) ... 0 3 0 12l. 18s. 6d.	<i>Wimborne.</i> Rev. G. W. Fishbourne. Hoity of Collection 7 3 6	Ventnor. Congregational Church. Literary Institution. Public Meeting 5 1 9 A Friend, per Mr. A. Mugridge 5 0 0 Sunday School Box. 0 15 9 Exs. 17s. 6d.; 9l. 10s.	
DORSETSHIRE. <i>Beaminster.</i> Rev. J. Thompson. Missionary Boxes. Miss Clara Hine..... 0 9 4 Miss Whitty 0 14 2 School and Class Boxes 0 7 0 17. 10s. 6d.	<i>Charmouth.</i> Rev. J. Nash. George Saunders, Esq. 2 0 0 Mrs. Jeffery 0 7 0 Miss Rendell 0 9 0 Miss Wild 0 6 2 Ellen 0 13 0 Susan 0 12 0 Collection 0 15 4 5l. 2s. 6d.	<i>Stratford.</i> Juvenile Society. Rev. J. Hill, M.A., Pres. Miss London, Treasurer. Miss Codd, Secretary. Contributions, less exs. 10s. 14 16 0	HERTFORDSHIRE. <i>Wheathamstead.</i> Rev. W. Wainwright. Rev. W. Wainwright 1 1 0 Collection..... 0 15 2 Sunday School 0 9 10 Ditto, for Memorial Church 0 5 0 Missionary Boxes. 0 14 0 3l. 5s.	
<i>Sherborne.</i> Miss Scott..... 2 2 0	<i>Stratford Grove.</i> Rev. G. W. Fishbourne. Hoity of Collection 7 3 6	<i>Gloucestershire.</i> <i>Bristol.</i> <i>Auxiliary Society.</i> W. D. Wills, Esq., Treas. General 150 14 0	<i>Totteridge.</i> Sunday School 1 0 0	
<i>Stalbridge.</i> Rev. A. Bisenti. Collection 1 10 0 Mr. W. Glyde 1 0 0 Mrs. C. Daw 0 14 0 Mrs. R. Moore 0 10 0 Mrs. J. Roberts 0 10 0 Mr. Leith Bryant 0 5 0 Mrs. S. Dobeze 0 2 0 Mrs. E. Parsons 0 4 0 Miss E. Titel 0 5 0 Miss Hoobes 0 3 0 Mr. John Hine 0 5 0 Sabbath School Box 0 5 0 5l. 1s.	<i>For Madagascar.</i> Juvenile, see "Juvenile Magazine" ... 14 1 8 A Friend, per J. S. Harford, Esq. Blaise Castle 50 0 0 Tabernacle Collection 23 4 7 275l. 10s. 10d.	<i>Fareham.</i> Contributions, per Mr. Herington ... 3 8 2 New Independent Chapel. Rev. C. F. Moss. Missionary Sermon 3 13 0 Miss L. Goodeve 4 4 0 Mrs. Walton 1 1 0 Mr. J. G. Blake 0 10 0 Exs. 7s. 6d.; 9l. 0s. 6d.	<i>Ware.</i> High Street Chapel. For Children in India 5 0 0	
<i>N.B.—Inserted in the Annual Report by mistake under <i>Somersetshire</i>.</i>	<i>Cheltenham.</i> Anon- ymous 2 2	<i>Gosport.</i> Rev. J. Beazley. Annual Meeting 10 1 0 Annual Sermons 58 0 0 For Widows and Orphans 25 6 4 Subscriptions 190 12 0 Mrs. Absolom 0 2 6 Mrs. Barker 0 2 6 E. Bellingham 0 5 0 Mrs. Birch 0 5 0 Mr. Brackett 0 5 0 M. A. Brown 0 4 3 Mr. Burnside 0 5 0 Mrs. Clark 0 5 0 A. Cockerill 0 2 1 Mrs. Cordwell 0 5 0 Mrs. Davis 0 2 6 A. Duffy 0 4 4 E. J. 0 1 7 Mrs. Figg 0 2 0		

Mrs. Fisher	0 2 6	Greenhithe.	Bolton.	Mill Hill.
C. Flint	0 4 8	Rev. S. Muller.	Mawdsley Street.	Rev. W. H. Mann.
Mrs. Fitzgerald	0 2 6	W. M. Newton, Esq., Treas.	Rev. R. Best.	Collection 9 10 2
A Friend	0 2 0	Mrs. Muller, Sec.	Collection in Chapel 16 5 7	Miss Fanny Cun-
Mrs. Giesen	0 5 0	W. M. Newton, Esq., for Memo-	Sabbath School 14 8 2	life's Box 1 9 10
Mrs. Glennie	0 5 0	rial Churches 25 0 0	Rose Hill, do. 0 14 11	Accrington, Oak
Collected by Ann	0 5 0	Henry Ashley, Esq. 2 5 7	Collected by—	Street Chapel 3 0 0
Gobbett	0 5 4	W. S. Groom, Esq. 2 2 0	Miss A. Haddock 5 0 6	Belthorn, Rev. J.
Mrs. Graves	0 5 5	Miss Young 1 0 0	Watson, Mrs. 1 4 9	H. Unwin 4 16 4
Mrs. Graham	0 2 0	Mrs. Muller 0 10 0	Mrs. Eland & Miss	Blackburn.
Mrs. Hacker	0 7 7	Mrs. Eales 0 10 0	Leech 2 13 6	Chapel Street, Rev.
Mr. Hally	0 5 0	Smaller sums 1 3 0	Miss Dixon 0 17 6	A. Fraser 21 16 1
Mrs. Halls	0 5 0	Sunday School 10 0 0	Henry Reed 1 0 0	Alexander Bragg's
G. Hardy	0 4 8	Classes 42L 12s. 9d.	Exs. 42L 4s. 11d. —	Missionary Box 0 6 3
Mrs. Hitchcock	0 5 0		Exs. 15sL 12s. 1d. —	David Campbell's
Miss S. J. Hood	0 5 0			Missionary Box 0 11 10
S. Hother	0 4 3			Exs. 23sL 7sL 2s. 4d. —
A Household	0 4 3			James Street Chapel.
L. Jones	0 2 5			Rev. J. B. Lister.
E. Lambert	0 4 5			Collection 15 3 8
Mrs. Mecham	0 2 0			Public Meeting 5 13 10
S. Parker	0 4 8			Collected by Mrs. Lister—
Mr. Payne	0 2 6			Rev. J. B. Lister 0 10 0
Miss Pincock	0 4 0			Mrs. Wm. Copeland 0 10 0
Mrs. Pound	0 5 0			Mrs. Waugh 0 10 0
Mrs. Powell	0 5 0			Boxes.
Mrs. Rolfe	0 2 9			Ruth Sharples 0 15 2
L. Saville	0 1 10			James Talbot 0 12 10
S. Saville	0 2 7			Mary Hayhurst 0 5 7
A. Scoates	0 2 9			Barbara Ingham 0 2 8
Collected by Ann	0 2 9			Jane Halliwell 0 1 0
Smith	0 9 8			Jane Anne Eccles 0 0 9
Mrs. Spratt	0 2 0	F. W. Cobb, Esq. ... 12 0 0		W. B. Briggs 0 0 8
Miss Stapelton	0 5 0	Ditto, for Native Teacher 10 0 0		Master Waugh 0 7 0
Miss A. Stapelton	0 5 0	Ditto, for Scholar-ship at Calcutta 8 0 0		Miss Sander's Class 0 4 6
Mr. A. Stapelton	0 5 0	Ditto, for Extended Missions in China 50 0 0		Miss Ashburne's do. 0 6 1
Mrs. Thompson	0 2 0	Ditto, for Madagascar 20 0 0		Miss Birtwistle's do. 0 1 0
M. Topley	0 4 5	100L —		25L 4s. 9d. —
Mr. Tuck	0 5 0			Barrowford 3 4 6
Mr. Wenham	0 2 6			Exs. 1sL; 2L 1s. 6d. —
Mr. Whitley	0 5 0			Great Harwood.
Mrs. Wigzell	0 2 6			Rev. D. Williams. 2 0 0
Mrs. Williams	0 2 6			
R. Wilks.	0 2 8			Marsden.
E. Wood	0 4 3			Providence Chapel. 7 0 0
Small Sums	2 8 5			Haslingden. Rev.
J. G. Stapelton, Esq., for Memorial Church	10 10 0			F. Wilson 5 0 0
Mrs. Stapelton, do.	10 10 0	St. Mary Cray.		
Ms. & Mrs. Young, for Native Teacher Moses Williams, at Cuddapah	10 0 0	W. Joynson, Esq. ... 10 10 0		Colne.
Missionary Boxes.				Mrs. Threlsell 1 0 0
Richard Bonnett	1 5 6			Miss Croft's Mis-
Miss Fennell	0 13 1	LANCASHIRE.		Small sums 0 1 6
Eliza Fielder	0 13 1	East Auxiliary, per J. Sidebottom, Esq., on account 1035 0 6		Collections 4 15 6
Miss Hay	1 5 6	Ashton-under-Lyne Auxiliary.		Exs. 9sL; 2L 1s. 6d. —
Mrs. Lockwood	0 10 1	Albion Street Chapel.		Burnley District.
Miss Kix	0 8 6	Sermons 84 6 5		Bethesda Chapel.
Miss Stevenson	0 4 7	Meeting 21 1 2		Rev. John Stroyan.
J. B. White, Esq.	2 1 6	Contributions 70 15 0		For Widows' Fund. 2 12 6
Mrs. Wilson	0 7 6	Exs. 5sL; 17sL 7s. 7d. —		Collected by Miss Currer—
Louisa Wybrow	0 6 10			Mrs. W. Hargreaves 2 0 0
Exs. 5sL; 54sL 2s. 11d. —				Mrs. Howgrave 1 0 0
Bromley.				Miss Currer 2 0 0
Mr. Bean, produce of rags, bones, & waste	0 10 0	Bolton and Farnworth Auxiliary.		Mr. Hurley, special for India 5 0 0
Canterbury.		T. Barnes, Esq., M.P. 100 0 0		For Juvenile Memorial Church 3 3 0
Miss S. A. Sankey	1 0 0	Mrs. Haslam 40 0 0		Sabbath School 1 12 6
Deptford.		Per D. Crossley, Esq.		A Missionary Box 2 0 0
High Street.		Farnworth.		Sermons 12 4 6
Rev. J. Pulling.		Congregational Church.		3L 12s. 6d. —
For Memorial Churches	10 10 0	Rev. G. D. Macgregor.		Salem Chapel.
Annual Collection	11 8 3	Subscriptions, as per Collectors 26 19 9		Rev. J. T. Shawcross.
Sunday School Missionary Box.	2 14 4	Sermons 41 0 9		Mr. J. Kay, for India 5 0 0
Rev. J. Pulling	1 1 0	Public Meeting 40 5 5		Mr. J. Sellers, do. 2 0 0
Mr. J. Watson	1 1 0	Sacramental Collection 2 8 3		Miss Hale's Bible 0 3 1
Mr. & Mrs. Staines	0 10 0	110L 14s. 2d. —		Class 0 4 5
Mr. T. Heath, jun.	0 10 0	Albert Road Congregational Church.		Sermons 10 4 5
Collected in small sums	2 3 5	Rev. W. Jackson.		17L 7s. 6d. —
	29L 19s. 6d. —	Collection 13 6 9		Westgate Chapel.
Gravesend.				Rev. George Gill.
Rev. B. H. Kinth.				For Widows' Fund. 3 11 6
Public Meeting	6 6 6	Little Lever.		Proceeds of Three Lectures, by Rev.
Perry St. School	1 0 0	Rev. E. Pickford.		G. Gill, for Memorial Churches 4 4 0
John Savage, Esq.	1 1 0	Collection 2 3 0		
Miss Sadler's Box.	0 10 0			
	8L 17s. —			

Mr. George Bowen, special for India... 10 0 0	MIDDLESEX.	Miss Marg. Jones... 0 9 4	Hexham.
Mrs. Massey, for Mrs. Mathe's School, India 2 10 0	Finchley.	Miss Bodmer 0 7 0	Mrs. Hebborn, for Memorial Churches 5 0 0
Mrs. Massey, for Orphan Girl, Eleanor Jane Massey... 2 10 0	A. Newman, Esq. ... 5 0 0	Sunday School Classes 6 15 7	J. Lee, Esq., Dilton, for do. 1 0 0
Vaine Akatu of Man-gaia 0 10 0	Hampton.	Collected by—	61. —
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